

## Notice To Truck Growers And Farmers The W. P. Black Canning Co.

700-702-704 Central St. Knoxville, Tenn.

Have erected a modern Canning Plant, and are ready to buy all of your products. Bring us all you can raise

**Strawberries, Cherries, Blackberries. Early Crop of Peas, Beans, Corn, Etc**All at market prices and spot cash. We cordially invite all growers and all others interested to visit our new plant in our own new building.  
**COME LET'S GET ACQUAINTED**  
We can handle an enormous output, and urge that large crops be grown.

## FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

To the Editor of The Knoxville Independent;

I am in favor of a Constitutional Convention, in order to get rid of the County Court and J. P.s. and put the affairs of the Counties in the hands of a Commissioner.  
A Subscriber.

## AIM OF THE A. F. OF L.

The great aim and object of the federation is to strengthen fraternity, and its method is by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many nonunionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.—Samuel Gompers.

## FOR LIBERTY AND LABOR.

Gompers' Appeal to Russian Workmen a Model of Patriotism.

Faithful alike to the United States, to the cause of organized labor, to liberty and progress, Samuel Gompers' appeal to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies in Petrograd is as fine in inspiration as in expression. Whether heeded or not, it must stand as a model of industrial democracy as opposed to international socialism misled and misused.

Mr. Gompers clearly shows that the worthy ends of the council can be gained only by the defeat of autocracy and that German intrigue in Russia is necessarily hostile to such a purpose; that commitments at this time to the broad proposition that there must be no annexations or indemnities are certain to be in the interest of the military despots resting upon those ideas and that the purpose of the American commission headed by Mr. Root is not to interfere with the local affairs of the Russians, but to help them to maintain their liberties and, by a victorious issue of the war, secure them forever.

The conquests which the allies seek in this war are chiefly moral. With tyrannized nations and races free to determine their allegiance and supported therein by the triumphant democracy of the world, despotic rule must soon come to an end in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. In warning his Russian brethren against yielding to the blandishments held out to them from Berlin Mr. Gompers renders stalwart service for both democracy and labor.—New York World.

**Jobs For Old Men.**  
More than 900 men at the age of forty-five years, and many over sixty, in Chicago have been placed in jobs through the committee on unemployment of which Benjamin J. Rosenthal is the head and Charles G. Dawes chairman.

## ROUND TRIP FARES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



From KNOXVILLE To

**BLUE RIDGE, RIDGE CREST, N. C.** \$1.75  
Account various Social and Educational Conventions Tickets on sale June 21, 22, 27 and 28; July 5, 6, 13, 19, 20, 27, and 28; August 1, 6, 10, 14 and 17, 1917. Final limit seventeen days from date of sale.

**ATLANTA, Ga.** \$6.50  
Account National Convention Woodmen of the World. Tickets on sale July 7, 8 and 9, 1917. Final limit July 26th.

**ATHENS, Ga.** \$8.45  
Account Summer School, University of Georgia. Tickets on sale June 30, July 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, and 20, 1917. Final limit fifteen days from date of sale.

**LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C.** \$5.30  
Account various Social, Religious and Educational Conventions Tickets on sale July 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25; August 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 1917. Final limit seventeen days from date of sale.

**MOBILE, Ala.** \$10.95  
Account Encampment, Uniform Rank, Woodmen of the World. Tickets on sale July 21, 22, 23, 1917. Final limit July 31st, 1917.

**MONTICELLO, SEWANEE, Tenn.** \$6.50  
Account Missionary Conference, Sunday School Institute and Women's Conference Tickets on sale July 6, 7, 14, 21 and August 3, 6, 9, 16, 17, and 23, 1917. Final limit September 4th, 1917.

Similar reduced fares to other points. For further information call on or address

**W. H. CAFFEY, D. P. A. So. Ry.**  
600 S. Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn.

**TO CARLEY DIX, J. H. DIX, H. L. SAVAGE, H. E. SAVAGE AND P. L. SAVAGE**

James W. Savage vs. Ensey Turner et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15369

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Carley Dix, J. H. Dix, H. L. Savage, H. E. Savage and P. L. Savage, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of August next, and make defense to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 19th day of June 1917  
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.  
Green, Webb & Tate, Sols.  
June 23 30 July 7 14 1917

## WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

I love the United States not because it has that name. It is the ideals for which our country stands that makes it dear to us. That is what makes it worth fighting for. If those ideals were to change we would not care to fight for it.—Samuel Gompers.

## LABOR WILLING AND PATRIOTIC

Recognizes Need of Industrial Peace During War.

## SITUATION AS TO STRIKES

Misunderstanding as to Meaning of the Declaration of the Council of National Defense Made Clear—Possible Differences Between Employers and Workers Will Be Settled by Common Sense.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The president's proclamation of war between this country and Germany was followed by a feeling of apprehension and a fear of unknown disturbances in the commercial and industrial world. There were rumors and the gaining of efforts to make war danger the excuse for changing completely existing standards. Movements began to suspend or to change the standard of the workday and other conditions established to protect the health and to conserve the labor power of workers.

In order to inject something that would act as a steadying force during the first hours after the war the executive committee of the committee on labor, including conservation of the health and welfare of workers, adopted a declaration which was referred to the advisory commission and, when adopted by that body, to the Council of National Defense. The Council of National Defense then adopted and made public the declaration. The purpose of the declaration was to prevent enactment of legislation repealing labor legislation and to prevent unnecessary, ill advised and hasty changes of standards in private industry. The declaration urged upon the legislatures of the several states which were then in session and would shortly adjourn—some for a two year period—that before final adjournment they delegate to the governors of their respective states the power to suspend or modify restrictions contained in their labor laws when such suspension or modification should be requested by the Council of National Defense and that such suspensions or modifications should be made only for a specified period and no longer than the duration of the war.

In the course of the meeting at which these resolutions were passed it was clearly stated and understood that the intent of the first resolution regarding possible emergencies requiring modifications in existing standards was to maintain existing standards. The attention of the committee was directed to the fact, and it was generally understood for the basis of our action, that workmen employed in the transportation systems and industrial plants may find their wages of the present time out of proportion to the increased cost of living, and in that case a maintenance of the present status of labor conditions obviously implied an advance in wage scales.

In the discussion on this point which followed in the committee consideration was given to the circumstances in which during the war organized English miners were obliged to demonstrate the necessity of a wage increase, the award being in their favor when they had proved the considerable changes that had taken place in the cost of living. Plainly, in similar cases in this country, higher wage scales must be adopted. Therefore there was incorporated in the resolutions the recommendation that proposed changes should be made only after investigation and approval by the Council of National Defense, whose duty in this respect should also be a vigorous maintenance of safeguards of the health and welfare of workers.

The resolutions in question clearly apply only to the large industries and the transportation systems, whose operations are essential to the prosecution of the war. They are not intended to cover every petty labor difference in the country, though it is hoped that patriotic regard will be had by all citizens to the need of a possible maximum of industrial peace everywhere.

It is, of course, not expected that negotiations or even strikes now on in various occupations shall be wholly suspended, irrespective of the merits of the questions under discussion. On such points each trade union is the judge of the principles which should prevail in its action.

The special attention of trade unions is called to the fact that the resolutions declare that legislatures should uphold and public officers enforce existing labor and health laws and that the modifications or standards authorized in extraordinary emergencies by the Council of National Defense should be only for specified periods and in any event not longer than the duration of the war.

With this statement it is felt that each case of differences arising between employers and employees, as well as the trade agreement or other matters now under discussion, may be left to the common sense of men who are willing and anxious to perform their duty to their country in the present grave situation.

It is hoped that the above will clarify the misunderstanding which really occurred.

In this crisis in our nation's history every one will do his level best, not only for service, but for a united spirit and action.

We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.  
Send Us Your Job Printing.

## RIGHTS OF LABOR.

I am glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to work whether they pay them for it or not—I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere.  
I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war on capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.  
I want every man to have a chance to better his conditions; that is the true system.  
I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.—Abraham Lincoln.

## TIME LOST IN STRIKES.

Three Hundred Centuries of Idleness in New York in One Year.

Over 300 centuries of time were lost in strikes in New York state from Oct. 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, according to a report made to the State Industrial Commission by Third Deputy Commissioner Frank Bret Thorn, chief mediator in the commission's bureau of mediation and arbitration.

During that period there were 328 strikes reported, involving directly 222,325 persons, who lost 8,114,438 days, and indirectly 31,629 persons who were thrown out of employment for 1,406,725 days, making a total of 9,521,163 days lost time.

Out of the 328 strikes recorded 270 were for increase in wages, 26 for recognition of the unions involved, 13 for shorter hours of labor and 5 because of unsatisfactory working conditions. Reduction in wages was not set forth as a cause for any one of the 328 strikes nor because of long hours required of workmen. But one sympathetic strike was recorded.

There were 120 successful strikes out of the 328; 99 were partly successful and 109 were lost. The state bureau of mediation and arbitration intervened in 36 disputes and adjusted 54. Two public investigations were held by the bureau—in the Buffalo electricians' strike and the strike of the Buffalo Southern railway.

Of the 328 strikes 85 were in the metal and machine trades, 76 in transportation, 38 in the building industry, 37 in the textile trades, 18 in stone, clay and glass products, and 17 in clothing and millinery industries. The greatest loss in working time was in clothing, millinery and kindred industries. There were 17 strikes in the nine months as against 15 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, with 129,162 persons involved and a total loss of 7,124,336 working days or over two-thirds of all the lost time of the state. Of this 6,955,000 days were lost by the 50,900 strikers in New York city.

## Early Railroad Troubles.

The first railroad strike was declared in 1877. The use of this weapon did not become widely prevalent until the period from 1888 to 1893, when there was a great number of important strikes in the United States and Canada. In 1892 the industrial and transportation world was convulsed by six great strikes, including the one at Homestead, Pa., and two railway strikes. Fully 100,000 men were affected by the railroad strike of 1894, originating with the employees of the Pullman company.

## Jobs For Salt Lake Women.

With the hiring of women elevator operators for one of the largest business buildings in Salt Lake City and the drawing by City Commissioner Karl A. Scheidt of a resolution providing for employment of women to supplant city employees joining the colors the movement to replace fighting men with working women took definite form in that city.

## The Shorter Workday.

The shorter workday enables the human body—the generator of labor power and life force—to maintain the best adjustment of expenditures, of energy and recuperation. It affords opportunity for the interests of life in addition to work. The long workday means for the toilers poverty of purse, body and life.

## LABOR NOTES.

Fifty cents a day increase has been granted common laborers and some of the trades in Billings, Mont.

The unions are the schools of the workers, where they learn the lessons of democracy and independence.

Municipal laborers of San Francisco have secured an increase of 50 cents a day, which brings their daily wage up to \$3.50.

Nineteen hundred local unions are affiliated to the Carpenters and Joiners' international, which has a total membership of 250,000.

Nine hundred and eleven local unions are affiliated to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' international, which has a paid up membership of 70,000.

Stationary engineers of Austin, Tex., have received an increase of \$5 per month at the city plant. Coal passers and stationary firemen secured a daily increase of 25 cents.

Send Us Your Job Printing.  
We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

## YES! BUT IT IS TRUE

If someone told you that you could make a dollar, or perhaps five dollars, without any work on your part, you'd label it 'bosh' wouldn't you?

But it's true, just the same. A Bank Check Book will save you one, two, possibly five dollars simply because it is always the 'exact change' and a cancelled check is an undisputed receipt for a paid bill.

Think of the time saved and the money earned by having one of these neat attractive leatherbound Check Books from

**THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK**

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

## NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

Alex P. Watson, Administrator, vs. Lydia Craig, et al. No. 4095

In the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Jordan Garrett, Henry Garrett, Lizzie Bright, Leonard Garrett, Lydia Garrett, James Garrett, Isaac Garrett, Henry Garrett, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee and David Wallace, whose residence is unknown, and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tenn., requiring said defendant to appear before the County Court of Knox County, Tenn., on or before the 4th Monday of July 1917 and make defense to said petition or the same will be taken for confessed by them and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 21st day of June 1917  
JESSE L. HENSON, County Court Clerk.  
June 23 30 July 7 14 1917

## NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

H. A. Harth vs. J. H. Hood, et al.

In the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, No. 5001

In this cause it appearing from the petition filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Margaret Cassel, Grace Cassel, Dorothy Cassel and Ruth Cassel are non-residents of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tenn., requiring said defendants to appear before the County Court for Knox County, Tenn., on or before the 4th Monday in July 1917 and make defense to said petition or the same will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

This 19th day of June 1917  
JESSE L. HENSON, County Court Clerk.  
R. A. McMillan, Sol.  
June 23 30 July 7 14 1917

## COUNTY COURT LAND SALE.

No. 3889.

H. L. England, Admr. vs. Wm. Shippe, et al.

Pursuant to a decree pronounced in the above cause at the January term, 1917, in the county court of Knox county, Tennessee, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the north door of the court house, in Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday, the 30th day of June 1917, at 11 o'clock a. m., the lands described in the pleadings. Situated in the third civil district, first tract beginning at a stake on the side of a large ridge, Epps corner in line of a fifty acre survey, thence with Epps line S. 45 deg. E. 80 poles to two black oaks, thence N. 46 E. 7 1/2 poles to two black oaks corner to Harris old tract, thence S. 40 E. 4 poles to a stake in the great road, thence along said road with the center of the same to a line of a tract of land purchased by Moses Susby of Stephen Harris, thence with said line 8 poles to a stake in Alexander Morrow old line, thence with said line due W. 31 poles to a stake conditional corner between Churley Morrow and Moses Susby, thence with a line made by said Morrow and Susby N. 13 W. 29 poles to a stake, thence N. 30 W. 36 poles to a bunch of small hickories in Morrow's old line, thence along said line to beech at the branch corner to Stair's and Susby, thence with Stair's line to the top of the ridge to the beginning, the above mentioned tract of land is situated on the waters of Dook's branch in the aforesaid Knox county and state of Tennessee, containing 52 acres more or less.

Second tract. Beginning at a stake on the side of the hill in said Shippe's line, thence 13 deg. E. 39 poles to a stake in Geo. Shippe's line; thence with said line due east 8 3/4 poles to a stake; with a conditional line 40 poles to the beginning, containing 1 acre more or less.

Terms: Said land will be sold for 1-3 cash, balance in 6 months, taking interest bearing note with good personal security and retaining a lien on land as further security, in bar of all homestead and equity of redemption rights to all the parties hereto, subject to homestead and dower rights of Leah E. Shippe.

JESSE L. HENSON, County Court Clerk.  
W. E. DRUMMOND, Sol.  
June 9 16 23 30 July 7 1917

## Optimistic Thought.

He knows best what good will be that has endured ill will.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 1

W. K. McClure vs. Lot No. 3 of Summit Hill Addition and every claimant thereto.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In this cause filed June 1st, 1917, under Public Acts of 1917, Chapter 43, common by known as the Torrens Land Registration Act, it appearing from the petition which is sworn to, that every claimant to the following described tract of land is made party defendant, notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9 of said Act that every claimant of any estate or interest in said land to come in the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of August 1917 and set up and defend his or their claims aforesaid or the application of the petitioner will be taken for confessed and a decree will be entered in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Lot Number Three, of the Summit Hill Addition to West Knoxville, Tenn., beginning at a point in the north edge of Rose Avenue, Tenth Ward, Knoxville, 90 feet westwardly from Twelfth Street, and running westwardly with Rose Avenue forty-five feet. It extends between parallel lines 135 feet northwardly from Rose Avenue to an alley.

This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 1st day of June 1917  
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.  
Wallace McClure, Sol.  
June 9-16-23-30-1917

**TO JONA SWARTZEL, BUZ-DA ELLIS, DEAN ELLIS, ED. SWARTZEL, & G. P. MAJORS**

M. A. Hall vs. Elora Hall, et al.

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15356

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Jona Swartzel and husband Ed. Swartzel, Buzda Ellis and husband Dean Ellis and G. P. Majors, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of August next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 15th day of June 1917  
J. C. FORD, C. & M.  
J. N. Moore, Sol.  
June 16 23 30 July 7 1917

## NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO THE SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

W. D. Kenner et al. vs. The Saxon Motor Car Corporation

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15340

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, The Saxon Motor Car Corporation is justly indebted to W. D. Kenner and K. B. Kenner the complainants and that if a non resident corporation of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of July next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This 2nd day of June 1917  
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.  
Bowen & Anderson, Sol's.  
June 2 9 16 23 1917

## TO ALBERT MARTIN

Lavie Martin vs. Albert Martin

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 15363

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Albert Martin is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of August next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 16th day of June, 1917  
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.  
Harry S. Hall, Sol.  
June 16 23 30 July 7 1917

# THE FOLKS COME BACK

THEY COME FOR MORE

## 'SEABOARD'

# IT'S THE BEST DRINK OF ALL

## Call U. B. C.

## Either Phones 146